

PUBLIC MEN.

Those to Whom the Nation's Affairs Are Intrusted.

Result of the Late Elections in Louisiana, Michigan, and Minnesota.

Contested Seats in the Forty-fourth Congress.

The Wisconsin Senatorship Considered from Poetical and Other Standpoints.

A Republican Newspaper's Opinion of Pig-Iron Kelley.

Political Small Talk.

ELECTION NOTES.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS.

In the House of the Forty-fourth Congress the following are the contested seats, so far as known:

State	Dist.	Certificate held by	Seat contested
Alabama	1	Harrison, (R.)	Bromberg, (D.)
	4	Hays, (R.)	Jones, (D.)
	5	Purman, (R.)	Heiderer, (D.)
Georgia	1	Smith, (R.)	Whiteley, (D.)
Georgia	2	Gardiner, (D.)	Mills, (R.)
Illinois	1	Harrell, (R.)	LeMoine, (D.)
Illinois	9	Whiting, (R.)	Ross, (D.)
Indiana	1	Hunter, (R.)	McGinnis, (D.)
Indiana	2	Selby, (D.)	Shay, (D.)
Louisiana	6	Wash., (R.)	Albert, (D.)
Massachusetts	1	Stratt, (R.)	Goox, (D.)
Massachusetts	2	Potter, (D.)	Furbeck, (D.)
Massachusetts	7	Elliott, (D.)	Gurtis, (R.)
Massachusetts	8	Hoge, (D.)	McMorrow, (D.)
Massachusetts	9	Goode, (D.)	Platt, (R.)
Massachusetts	10	Cote, (D.)	McDowell, (R.)
Totals	13	Democrats, 13.	Republicans, 13.
	13	Democrats, 13.	Republicans, 13.

To the above number of twenty-one of the seats must be added several (perhaps all) of the Louisiana seats, and possibly others of which we have no notice of a contest. On the other hand, some of the above-mentioned contests, now spoken of in the press, may not be brought before the House.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* of Dec. 11 gives the vote of Louisiana for State Treasurer (the general offices chosen by a Democratic-Conservative and claimed by a Democratic-Conservative and Conservative) and the returns of Carroll and De Soto Parishes,—these being the only returns about which, alone, the Democrats admit there can be any legal question. The full returns elect John C. Monroe, Democrat, State Treasurer by 2,339 majority over Dubuc, the present Republican incumbent, as follows:

Montr. Dubuc.

Orleans... 25,714 33,361

Assumption... 1,086 1,086

Avoyelles... 1,230 1,153

Baton Rouge, E. 1,026 1,026

Belle Chasse... 313 313

Bienville... 729 729

Caldwell... 1,071 1,071

Cameron... 2,153 2,153

Carroll... 540 540

Cass... 1,477 1,477

De Soto... 1,086 1,086

East Carroll... 1,026 1,026

East Feliciana... 1,026 1,026

Feliciana, W. 1,026 1,026

Franklin... 457 457

Grant... 1,026 1,026

Jefferson... 1,026 1,026

Jefferson Davis... 1,026 1,026

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

1874.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily by mail.....\$12.00 per Sunday.....\$2.50
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For 12 months at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, naming State and city, and express. Post-Office address must be made out in full, name, express. Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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Daily, delivered Sunday evening, 25 cents per week.
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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

CHICAGO MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Romance and Reality."

M. VIGOREUX'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Booth.
"Shylock."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "The Black Statue."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Dearborn. Hailed by many Daniel's Panorama-Troupe. "Humpy Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Clouds."

PARFILL HALL—Madison street, between Clark and Randolph. Lecture by Bayard Taylor. Subject, "Ancient Egypt."

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEVENTH PAGE—City, Suburban, and County Real Estate. Want-to-Reside, Business Chances, Lost and Found, etc.
SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—Post-Office Pre-Sales.
SIXTH PAGE—Railroad Time-Table, Amusements, Ocean Steamships, Medical Cards, etc. etc.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, December 14, 1874.

Some of the preachers ought to let us know what effect the panic has had in the religious world. Doctrinaire-members become devout and lay up treasures in Heaven as they lose treasures in earth? Or do they become less pious, parsimonious, and profane?

The Pacific Mail investigation will not, in all likelihood, develop anything worth the trouble. Present appearances show that there was no bribery of Congressmen, but that the \$750,000 not accounted for to the Company was lost in Wall street or spent in lobbying at Washington.

Contrary to general expectation, there was no outbreak in New Orleans yesterday. The Returning Board has wisely decided to give credentials only to candidates whose elections are not contested. The results of the canvass will be promulgated to-day, when it is possible, though not at all probable, that some violent demonstrations may be made by the White League.

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan not long ago decided that the railroad-and bonds issued by townships to railroads were invalid, the law under which they were granted being unconstitutional. As the bonds began to mature, holders began to demand their money. Non-residents had the advantage of a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, which declared such bonds valid, and therefore sued upon them in the United States Court in Detroit. So far, judgments have been given against eighteen cities and townships, to the aggregate amount of \$244,964. Suits are still pending against several townships.

They say that Mr. KELLEY is discouraged by the treatment his financial folly has received from the House, and now admits that the chances are against the passage of any important currency bill this session. KELLEY probably knows. There will be one advantage of postponing action, and only one that we can see. The delay will give Congressmen an opportunity to study up the subjects which they are considering, so that they may deal by the currency intelligently, at least, if not honestly. It would be a delightful and refreshing sight to see some of the great lights, stealing away from the floor of the Senate or House to spend an hour in thought in some secluded room of the Capitol. Mr. KELLEY himself ought to have a thinking-room conveniently at hand.

Sermons by Dr. THOMAS, of the First Methodist Church, Dr. HELM, of the Union Park Congregational Church, and Bishop WHEELER, of Minnesota, are printed in *The Tribune* to-day. At the first thought, it seems cruel of a newspaper to thrust literature of this kind upon its readers on a Monday morning, —when there is the washing to be attended to, and all that,—but experience has shown that the people themselves do not consider it in the light of an infliction. The philosophy of sermon-printing and sermon-reading is too abstruse for ready statement. The only obvious truth on the subject is that people get their good up on Sunday to such a pitch that the low tide in morals does not catch them for twenty-four hours.

We had no idea that our incidental reference to old Mr. SMITH (S. M., erstwhile leader of the late Farmers' Movement), in an obituary article on the "Independent Party," would make him feel so badly. Now that he has broken out all along, half-column card, bristling all over with front page, hue and feathers, we see that he has taken it to heart with an earnestness we had no desire to develop. We positively didn't mean to hurt his feelings. We simply referred to him as a sample of a class anxious to build up a party and willing to run for Governor on the pledge of a banking system on the Government's "faith and resources," —not to touch the resources, but to go heavy on the "faith." It is notable, however, that while the good old gentleman feels very badly about something we have said (quite innocently, we assure him), it is not on account of the reference to him as a candidate for Governor; for he is careful not to say that he will refuse to run if anybody nominates him.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular on Saturday, with little doing, except in provisions. Meats were moderately active and weak, closing at \$19.30 @19.40 cash, and \$20.00 for February. Lard was active and easier, closing at \$13.80 per 100 lbs cash, and \$13.25 seller February. Meats were less active and firm, at \$6.40 for shoulders, 9 1/2@9 1/2¢ for short ribs, and 9 1/2¢ for short clears. Highwines were in moderate demand and steady, at \$75 per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was less active and 1 1/2¢ lower, closing at \$6.60 @6.75¢ cash, and 90¢ asked seller January. Corn was neglected and lower, closing at 75 3/4¢ for old, 6¢ for new, and 75¢ seller May. Oats were in better demand and firmer, closing at 5¢. Rye was quiet and firm, at \$4.60. Barley was dull, closing at \$1.26 for December, and \$1.26 1/2 for January. Hogs were quiet and closed weak, stakes at \$6.50 @7.25¢ for common to choice. Cattle were dull and nominal. Sheep

were in demand at former prices—\$3.00 @5.25.

Mr. BRADLAUGH lectured yesterday under the auspices of the Sunday-Lecture Society. It is said that the Young Men's Christian Association will soon attempt a series of lectures in opposition to those managed by the Society. The young Christian men will have some difficulty in carrying any such enterprise to a successful conclusion. For either they will serve Mammon too much to please the orthodox members of the Association, or they will serve the Church too much to please anybody but the orthodox. Now the Sunday-Lecture Society does not pretend to be orthodox. It does not appeal peculiarly to church-goers, but to all who wish to be entertained or instructed on Sunday afternoons. The Young Men's Christian Association cannot make a similar appeal without a wide departure from its old practice.

The report of the Canal Commissioners of this State, if in keeping with the abstract which comes to us by telegraph, makes a very creditable showing for them during the past year. Though there has been a decrease of the gross earnings of about \$20,000 from 1873, it must be remembered that this year has been one of excessively hard times, and is contrasted with the preceding year of unusual prosperity. There has also been a decrease in the rate of tolls, which will account for a portion of the general falling-off. The creditable part of the statement, however, is that the Canal Commissioners show a decrease in expenses of over \$7,000 for the same period. In hard times, the only way to meet deficiencies is by greater efforts of economy, and the Canal Commissioners are entitled to credit for having adopted this policy.

The rumors of a disagreement between President GRANT and Secretary BROWNSON, growing out of the appointment of ex-Senator CATTELL to be Financial Agent of the Government in London, prove to be absolutely groundless. It is true that Secretary ROBESON has been seeking to make interest for CATTELL's appointment, but it is not true that an appeal has been taken or contemplated from Secretary BROWNSON to the President. The authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to choose his own agents has been recognized and respected by everybody, and President GRANT has not even been approached on the subject. We are glad it is so. It would have been a matter of very general regret if any difference of opinion had arisen between the Secretary and the President. Since the time Chief-Judge CHASE held the portfolio of the Treasury, we have not had so competent a Secretary of the Treasury, so skilful a financier, or so honest a man as Secretary BROWNSON, judging him by the fruits of his work there. His displacement, and anything that would prejudice his position or impair his usefulness, would be a calamity to the Administration and the country at large.

THE SOUTH AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The worst evil that can befall the South is a return of the Democratic party to power at Washington. This apparently paradoxical proposition is one which should attract the attention of every American citizen; for, as we intend to show, all American citizens—those of the South in particular,—are interested directly in the preservation of Republican rule, and Southern Democrats no less than Northern Republicans. Southern whites and Southern blacks, as well as Northern whites and Northern blacks, are interested in it. What the South stands most in need of at the present time is wealth—capital. It wants wealth or capital much more than it wants Democratic supremacy. The continuance of Republican rule will bring it capital and insure the development of its resources. A return of the Democratic party to power would have a tendency, at least, if not honestly. It would be a delightful and refreshing sight to see some of the great lights, stealing away from the floor of the Senate or House to spend an hour in thought in some secluded room of the Capitol. Mr. KELLEY himself ought to have a thinking-room conveniently at hand.

In the South and the Democratic party, the Attorney-General to commence suit against these Companies for the 5 per cent earnings due the Government, if the Companies shall still be in default sixty days after the formal demand. The Secretary of the Treasury reports that such demand has been made, and it is to be hoped that the suit will be brought promptly and prosecuted vigorously in case of default. Congress may still do something, perhaps, to assist in securing the money due the Government. But a small proportion of the enormous amount of capital stock issued by these roads was ever paid for. Most of it was distributed in Credit-Mobilier schemes, and never brought a dollar. The following makes a showing of the aggregate capital stock of these roads, as we compute it from Poor's Manual:

Capital stock	Jan. 1, July 1, Dec. 1,
Union Pacific.....	100% 110% 112%
Central Pacific (Inter.).....	100% 110% 102%
Inter. Pacific.....	100% 110% 102%
Kansas Pacific.....	100% 110% 102%
Sacramento City & Pacific.....	100% 110% 102%
Total.....	100.378,860

In addition to the above, the Central Pacific has \$39,644,000 subscribed for. Now, if Congress should pass an act similar to the statutes existing in most of the States, requiring that subscribers to the stock of national corporations can be made to pay up in cash dollars for dollars of their subscriptions, there ought to be forthcoming a sufficient amount to pay off the \$3,000,000 in which they are already in arrears on the interest which it bears.

The act passed last summer also authorized the Attorney-General to commence suit against these Companies for the 5 per cent earnings due the Government, if the Companies shall still be in default sixty days after the formal demand. The Secretary of the Treasury reports that such demand has been made, and it is to be hoped that the suit will be brought promptly and prosecuted vigorously in case of default. Congress may still do something, perhaps, to assist in securing the money due the Government. But a small proportion of the enormous amount of capital stock issued by these roads was ever paid for. Most of it was distributed in Credit-Mobilier schemes, and never brought a dollar. The following makes a showing of the aggregate capital stock of these roads, as we compute it from Poor's Manual:

Union Pacific.....\$3,745,000

Central Pacific (Inter.).....\$4,275,000

Inter. Pacific.....\$1,000,000

Kansas Pacific.....\$9,980,000

Sacramento City & Pacific.....\$2,068,400

Total.....\$10,778,860

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If we honestly apply the principles here laid down to the case of the South, we shall discover that it is for its interest and for the interest of the whole country that the Republican party should be continued in power.

The more strongly the National Government

is made to stand for the South, the better

for the South and for the whole country, since the interests of one section of the country are the interests of all sections.

The Republican party, standing as it does between the negroes and the less enlightened portion of the Southern whites, can preserve the peace between them, and so insure security to life and property in the South, and with life and property to the production and preservation of wealth, which the South is so much in need of to-day. The Democratic party has no sympathy with the colored race. It never had. There is no reason to believe that it ever will. Its attitude towards the negro is the same as it was when it represented the pro-slavery interests of the South. Its accession to power in Washington would be the signal for the withdrawal of the protection of the Federal Government from the colored race, and for the delivery of them over to the tender mercies of the ignorant portion of the white race of the South. Left to themselves, the latter would endeavor to oppress the negroes. Left to themselves, deprived of the guardianship of the power that has been their protector since their emancipation, the negroes would be compelled to defend themselves. Hence a war of races; hence continual disturbance, insecurity to life and property; hence poverty to the South, with all its attendant evils. Only the strong arm of the National Government can give security to the South, and with security recuperation, capital, wealth, and prosperity. Only the Republican party, in

control of the Federal Government, will feel disposed to insure all these by standing between the negro and the ignorant portion of the Southern whites. We care not, therefore, how much the feelings of Southern proprietors may incline them to the Democratic party, their interests should incline them to the Republicans, and, if they care for security, wealth, and prosperity, they will endeavor to secure the continuance of the Republican party in power. Let them place the Democrats in control of the Government, and they will put themselves back twenty years. There are times when men do better to follow their intellectual convictions rather than their emotions; and such a time has come for the Sunday-Lecture Society. The young Men's Christian Association will soon attempt a series of lectures in opposition to those managed by the Society. The young Christian men will have some difficulty in carrying any such enterprise to a successful conclusion. For either they will serve Mammon too much to please the orthodox members of the Association, or they will serve the Church too much to please anybody but the orthodox.

It is possible that a better mode of dealing with this subject than by a treaty for reciprocal interchange of commodities would be the establishment of a sort of Zollverein, such as existed among the German States before the formation of the Empire. Under such an arrangement, all British America and the United States would become as one country, and the two nations would be free trade between all the States, and as to external commerce there would be a uniform tariff. This would obviate the objection that is made to reciprocal trade with Canada, that under such a treaty Britain would be exposed to the same commercial competition which she experiences in the United States.

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ment jeopardized by the severance. There is such a thing as religion as well as alcohol, accounted for by the million.

ISSUES OF '76.

having intrusted asserted
State Sovereignty, a few Democ-
ratic acceptors of it, thus made
and would injure the cause. When
this sort of evasion has
been made of the most shock-
ing scandals, it would be
a great relief to the public.
I am sure that the Catholic press
in 1874, if it were any-
thing, would be bad specimens of Catholic Peers.

Under the tyranny and despotism of a decay-
ing monarchical system, the expenditure for
palaces and palaces and other public institu-
tions including buildings, should of course be
much greater than that of a great and glorious
Republic, where economy and simplicity are the
prevailing characteristics. The New York Tribune
has been comparing the annual expenditure
in the United States and England. In the latter
overaxed and down-trodden country the entire
expenditure of the Government was \$8,000,000,
including public buildings, ambassadors' resi-
dences abroad, harbors of refuge, a national
thanksgiving, and many other superfluous
pomp. For the fiscal year ending June, 1874,
the expenditures for private buildings alone
in the United States were \$12,000,000.
For the present year there are forty appropri-
ations ranging from \$5,000 to \$134,27 for pub-
lic buildings. The cost of maintaining the vast
and extravagant palaces of the Royal family in
England amounts to £41,552, raised, of course,
by cruelty and oppression. This includes the
current expenses of the Houses of Parliament,
Congress appropriated an equal sum, \$25,000,
for fuel, light, and water, and miscellaneous
items required by janitors and freemen in the
paper care of the public buildings under the
control of the Treasury. So far, the economy
seems to be on the other side. When it is duly
considered that the American expenditures do
not include the Executive mansion, nor the Cap-
itol nor Congressional furniture, nor public
buildings at Washington, the simplicity and econ-
omy of our Government had best be dismissed
out of hearing.

After its recent conflict with the Church, Italy
is beginning to make up with the digni-
tary and grand conduct of the late election,
and the triumph of the Government by a very
comfortable majority. The full return shows that
its majority is to be between 90 and 100 out of
some 500 members. This victory is that of
moderation, economy, order, and respect for estab-
lished institutions, and the manner of its accom-
plishment is as admirable as the gain made
by the Government. The English press points
out one of the causes of this gratifying state
of affairs the fact that Italy has not yet had to
face the monstrous responsibility of universal
suffrage; that the legal voters do not number
more than 500,000, and that they are mostly large
tax-payers, and men of intelligence and culture.
It is this circumstance that has freed Italy from
the bondage of the Church, and has concentrated
the wisdom and strength of the country upon the
solution of the delicate problems of the past fifteen
years, and made the nation what it is today.
Controlling the management of Italian
affairs will those of France and Spain under far
less trying difficulties, the weakness and blun-
dness of the latter throw into greater prominence
the dignity and statesmanship of the former.

Tell Mr. JAMES SNOW, of Centralia, Ill.,
to the "Democrat" of that village, the suc-
cessful was associated rather with the stomach
than with the heart. He says that for a man to
say qual is chintz-bugs is "only a pretense
to develop what is in a man's heart," and therefore,
a fortiori, not to develop what is in a qual's
soul. And then comes this touching essay:
"They belong to one man no more than to another.
They are transient. To-day they may be
on my farm; to-morrow on my neighbor's, and
the next day on another." Think of the perfidy
of the soul, and then agree with Mr. Snow,
that the man who would force his neighbor to
stop giving him presents, showing his vanity,
and thereby vanishing the hands he had so
admirably attained. I think its restoration is due to Clav,
to the artist, and to Richmond, if restoration be
possible.

Opening a corner of the Capital-gounds is
the Governor's mansion—a plain, roomy structure
of two stories, built in the olden time, long ago.
Within, it is fashioned, as I think, in ex-
cellent taste. The wood-work about the doors
and windows is carved quite elaborately,
and though all is plain, white, the effect is very pleasing.
The old style, as compared with the modern taste
for gilding, and glazing, and brass knobs, and
richly varnished panels, is still more attractive
than the gaudily illustrated.

The Capitol-gounds are quite extensive, embrac-
ing the space of six or eight blocks. Their
chief ornament is an equestrian statue of Wash-
ington. The pedestal of this monument is of
granite, with projections rising upward, like
the statures of Henry Marshall, Moran, Jefferson,
and other illustrious Virginians. Above all,
on an immense block of solid
granite, is seen the figure of Washington,
Washington, mounted on an impossible horse.
The statues are all in bronze, and are
happily and spiritedly executed. But the best
statue is in Richmond—and the best I have seen in
America. It is of Lincoln, and is in the
corner which stands at about a block's distance toward
the river from the statue of Washington.
This is really splendid, a superb work of
art, and a fitting ornament to the Piedmont,
and some of equal, if not greater, beauty,
are to be found in the State House of Virginia.
The Capitol-gounds are plain and not very spacious rooms. The State Library is in an
uncommonly good and extensive collection of
books. The walls are adorned with portraits of
the Governor and other members of Vir-
ginia, and, in the quiet time, down the
center aisle, a series of portraits of
Walker. Many of these are by distinguished
artists, and some of them are good portraits
as any ever drawn. The Library is to me the
most interesting feature of the building.
The coal-fields are quite extensive, embrac-
ing the space of six or eight blocks. Their
chief ornament is an equestrian statue of Wash-
ington. The pedestal of this monument is of
granite, with projections rising upward, like
the statures of Henry Marshall, Moran, Jefferson,
and other illustrious Virginians. Above all,
on an immense block of solid
granite, is seen the figure of Washington,
Washington, mounted on an impossible horse.
The statues are all in bronze, and are
happily and spiritedly executed. But the best
statue is in Richmond—and the best I have seen in
America. It is of Lincoln, and is in the
corner which stands at about a block's distance toward
the river from the statue of Washington.
This is really splendid, a superb work of
art, and a fitting ornament to the Piedmont,
and some of equal, if not greater, beauty,
are to be found in the State House of Virginia.
The Capitol-gounds are quite extensive, embrac-
ing the space of six or eight blocks. Their
chief ornament is an equestrian statue of Wash-
ington. The pedestal of this monument is of
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are to be found in the State House of Virginia.

As might have been expected, a Papal Bull
had been buried at Gladstone. His Holiness
says the ex-Emperor is "still come." For
what is to do with the same thing
at the regular advertising rate
just as the regular advertising rates
are inserted. We
are to inquire whether the printing
of these papers relative to the Adminis-
tration of the Post-Office
is the last time that
now state how and what
was printed, not by way
of any to do the same thing
show these incorruptible Dem-
as they are wasting their
time, and that their course with
the business of Tax Tarnum
upon the fundamental issues upon
the policy which should govern
and the dangers which ac-
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the hue and cry of "Govern-
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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

Saturday Evening, Dec. 12.
A comparatively quiet demand for loans, and a very light movement of currency to the districts have been the characteristic features of the financial situation for the week.

With most of the banks the receipts of currency have been larger than the shipments. The area from which currency is received is widening, and is not now confined to the wheat-growing districts, but includes Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Currency has been sent in small amounts to the hog districts, and sellers, and the distrust on the part of the public of the value of paper money, or the power of the banks to meet their obligations, have continued to operate in any large movement of money in that direction, or of hogs to the city. The packing season is not by any means near its end, and there is still a large aggregate amount of currency sent out by the banks for the last several weeks.

Considerable amounts of currency were sent during the week to the Lake Superior mining districts.

The rate of New York exchange has shown a steady day by day. It was at 25¢ discount, and advanced to 26¢ premium before the premium to advance there will soon be shipments of currency to New York.

The rates of the week were \$3,630,851.92.

For the week they have been \$25,024,345.05;

the figures for the corresponding week of last year were \$19,222,526.77,

and \$1,918,293.45 respectively.

The collections have not been pressing the week ending Dec. 12.

Collections have been very good, and have supplied many of the merchants with all the funds they need. The packed hams have been using less money than usual, and do not affect the general market.

The grain markets are quiet. Wholesale has been a fair discount business done, although the banks could certainly do more.

Rates have remained stable.

Appleton has some slight concessions to outside buyers, with first-class paper for short time. Street rates are \$60.18

per cent; real estate loans at 8 per cent, and on time. More or less money is continually sent in from the country for investment here, and tends to keep the market easy.

Preston, Keam & Co. furnish a summary for the week ending Dec. 12.

Closing Lowest Highest.

U.S. 6c, 1881. .119 120 120

U.S. 5-20c, 1882. .114 115 115

U.S. 5-20c, 1883. .119 119 119

U.S. 5-20c, 1884. Jan. & July. .118 118 118

U.S. 5-20c, 1885. .119 119 119

U.S. 5-20c, 1886. .119 119 119

U.S. 10-40c, 1886. .114 115 115

U.S. currency. .116 116 116

Gold. .111 111 111

Silver. .104 104 104

Sterling, eight days. .40.8 40.8 40.8

LOCAL STOCKS.

The following quotations, furnished by A. O. Shaeffer, give the current prices of local securities:

Bond. Selling.

Gold. .111 111 111

Copper 7 per cent bonds. .100 100 100

Copper City 7 per cent water-
man. .99 100 100

Copper City 6 per cent certi-
ficates. .85 86 86

Cook County 7 per cent bonds. .99 1/2 100 100

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THE PULPIT.

The Future of Our World.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Takes Up a New Theme.

Sermon on the Knowledge of God by the Rev. Mr. Holmer.

Bishop Whipple at St. James' Church.

THE FUTURE OF OUR WORLD.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the First Methodist Church.

In spirit of the name-storm, a very large audience assembled at the First Methodist Church last night. The Rev. Dr. Thomas preached "Thoughts Concerning the Future of Our World." The Reverend gentleman took his text from Hebrews 13, 8: "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever," and spoke substantially as follows:

The mind's eye of one thing, whether it be good or bad; and to meet its various moods and ways we are put into a world of wonderful variety and constant change. You can never expect its face and say there is nothing more to come.

The fields, the trees, the skies, and the clouds look just the same on two days or hours in the year, taking a suggestion from this large and noble book of Nature, I come before you with a subject at this hour differing somewhat from the lines of my own thoughts.

A general intelligence will produce skillful works in all lines of industry, and science will come to multiply the power of man over nature.

The higher minds and a nobler sense of duty, practical, and deal with the affairs of everyday life; and such we conceive to be, as nearly profitable, and does for the mind what

we could do, to sometimes venture upon larger fields—go into the somewhat more difficult and dangerous work.

It is good to stand in the past, in the discourses upon the influences that affect society. They were

wholly practical, and dealt with the affairs of

the different nationalities, or

of the different classes, or

of the different races, or

of the different creeds, or

of the different ages, or

of the different sexes, or

of the different conditions of life.

But now, though we have no way of reaching them; and to gaze upon the stars and constellations, though we may have known them, though we may have had some knowledge of the past, and to day, and forever,

and spoke substantially as follows:

slowly encroaching upon the land, and will again in time overspread all its surface. They tell us that the earth's path through the heavens is impeded by the resistless force of the sun's heat, and that from the consequent slow motion its centrifugal force is being gradually overcome, and that our world will ultimately be drawn inwards, but that the duration of such causes is so slow as to give our race millions of years in which to work out its destiny.

Then the question may arise, will a higher form of being ever appear upon our earth to take the place of man? I answer, Yes, it is true that began in the radiate and molten, and ascended to the articulate and the vertebrate; and in the vertebrates from the face being on a level with the spinal column, based on all the action of the heart and lungs, man seems to have reached its highest point of perfection, and leaves place for nothing higher.

Venturing a step further, we seem to be justified in the belief that man's career upon earth is yet in its infancy, and that the next great step is to be a second thoughtful stage that shall

be in the atmosphere creating man, and

that God is everywhere creating man, and

that the secret of the power and wisdom of

the workers of the past rest in their graves, and those of the future are not yet here. A mighty world-spiritual and learned, and Governments, and empires, and peoples, and families, and generations of earth-rearers for a day, and then are gone, but they come to work on a grand temple whose walls can rise only in the long ages; and that gives to the work of each age a preparation for something beyond, and for something better. According to all our standards of judgment, were our world to end now we should be in a condition of failure in the administration of God. It has been seen at a point yet where its existence can be regarded as productive of more good than evil. Giving, in thought then, our world long ages to come in the way of progress, and the world to come in the way of destruction, what is that destiny to be? We may suppose that the forces that worked in the past, and that work now, will continue on the earth, and that man's future is nothing more than the past, along the lines of a better material prosperity, a higher civilization, and a purer religion.

The struggle of our race in the long past has been mainly for food and raiment, and up to this time we have been compelled to live in comparative abundance. Some of the reasons for this long and widespread poverty of our world are found in the want of skilled labor, and in the want of an education, and the want of wealth.

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